

1 THE HONORABLE JOHN C. COUGHENOUR  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6

7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
8 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
9 AT SEATTLE

10 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

11 Plaintiff,

v.

12 EDGAR OLIVAS-ARMENTA,

13 Defendant.

14 CASE NO. CR20-0137-JCC-6

ORDER

15 This matter comes before the Court on the Government's motion to dismiss the charges  
16 against Edgar Olivas-Armenta without prejudice (Dkt. No. 136) and Mr. Olivas-Armenta's  
17 motion to dismiss the charges with prejudice (Dkt. No. 138).<sup>1</sup> Having thoroughly considered the  
18 parties' briefing and the relevant record, the Court finds oral argument unnecessary and hereby  
19 GRANTS the Government's motion, DENIES Mr. Olivas-Armenta's motion, and DISMISSES  
20 the charges without prejudice for the reasons explained herein.

21 **I. BACKGROUND**

22 On August 26, 2020, Defendant Edgar Olivas-Armenta was indicted on charges of  
23 conspiracy to distribute methamphetamine, heroin, and fentanyl; possession of heroin with the

24  
25 <sup>1</sup> Although Mr. Olivas-Armenta characterizes this document as a "response" to the  
26 Government's motion, the Court construes it as a motion because it affirmatively seeks  
alternative relief.

1 intent to distribute; and possession of methamphetamine and heroin with the intent to distribute.  
2 (Dkt. No. 1 at 1–2, 9, 11–12.) Several weeks later, Magistrate Judge Peterson ordered Mr.  
3 Olivas-Armenta released on an appearance bond. (Dkt. Nos. 115, 127, 128.) Because he was  
4 subject to an ICE detainer, the Government transferred Mr. Olivas-Armenta to ICE custody  
5 rather than releasing him into the community. (Dkt. Nos. 136 at 2, 138 at 2.) A few weeks later,  
6 the United States removed Mr. Olivas-Armenta to Mexico. (Dkt. Nos. 136 at 2, 138 at 3.) The  
7 Government then moved to dismiss the charges against Mr. Olivas-Armenta without prejudice.  
8 (Dkt. No. 136.) Mr. Olivas-Armenta agrees that the Court should dismiss the charges but argues  
9 that the Court should dismiss them with prejudice. (Dkt. No. 138.)

10 **II. DISCUSSION**

11 Relying on a recent opinion from the District of Arizona, Mr. Olivas-Armenta argues that  
12 the Court should dismiss the charges with prejudice because the Government violated his  
13 constitutional rights to counsel, speedy trial, and confrontation. (*Id.* at 3); *see United States v.*  
14 *Munoz-Garcia*, 455 F. Supp. 3d 915 (D. Ariz. 2020). Assuming without deciding that *Munoz-*  
15 *Garcia* was correctly decided, there is a key difference between this case and *Munoz-Garcia*: the  
16 Government has moved to dismiss the charges here. (Dkt. No. 136.)

17 In *Munoz-Garcia*, the court ordered the defendant released under the Bail Reform Act,  
18 and the Government then transferred her to immigration detention and removed her to Mexico.  
19 *Munoz-Garcia*, 455 F. Supp. 3d at 917–18. Even so, the Government sought to maintain the  
20 pending charges. *Id.* at 922. The Court ultimately dismissed the charges because the  
21 “prosecutorial process . . . violated a federal constitutional or statutory right.” *See id.* at 918  
22 (quoting *United States v. Barrera-Moreno*, 951 F.2d 1089, 1092 (9th Cir. 1991)). Specifically,  
23 the Government’s decision to remove Ms. Munoz-Garcia while simultaneously maintaining the  
24 charges against her violated her Sixth Amendment right to communicate with her counsel to  
25 prepare for trial and her statutory rights under the Speedy Trial Act. *Id.* at 920. Here, by contrast,  
26 the Government does not seek to continue the prosecution and has already moved to dismiss the

1 charges against Mr. Olivas-Armenta. (Dkt. No. 136.) Therefore, the Government is not engaging  
2 in the same conduct here that it did in *Munoz-Garcia*.

3 Even if the Court were to assume that the Government violated Mr. Olivas-Armenta's  
4 constitutional rights to counsel, confrontation, and speedy trial, Mr. Olivas-Armenta fails to  
5 explain how dismissal *without* prejudice is an insufficient remedy. *See Munoz-Garcia*, 455 F.  
6 Supp. at 918 ("Dismissal of charges 'is appropriate when the investigatory or prosecutorial  
7 process has violated a federal constitutional or statutory right *and no lesser remedial action is  
8 available.*'") (emphasis added) (quoting *Barrera-Moreno*, 951 F.2d at 1092). When presented  
9 with a choice between allowing the Government to maintain the prosecution or dismiss with  
10 prejudice, the *Munoz-Garcia* court chose to dismiss with prejudice. But the court did not offer  
11 any explanation for why dismissal without prejudice would not suffice. Here, the Court does not  
12 face that choice and concludes that dismissal without prejudice would sufficiently remedy these  
13 alleged constitutional violations.

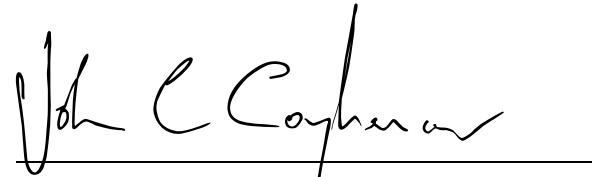
14 Therefore, the Court concludes that dismissal without prejudice is appropriate in this case  
15 regardless of whether *Munoz-Garcia* was correctly decided and regardless of whether the  
16 Government violated Mr. Olivas-Armenta's rights by deporting him.

17 **III. CONCLUSION**

18 For the foregoing reasons, the Court GRANTS the Government's motion (Dkt. No. 136),  
19 DENIES Mr. Olivas-Armenta's motion (Dkt. No. 138), and DISMISSES the charges against  
20 Defendant Edgar Olivas-Armenta without prejudice.

21 DATED this 4th day of February 2021.

22  
23  
24  
25  
26



---

John C. Coughenour  
UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE